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Contents for Week of January 18, 1937. Vol. XV. No. 27.

1. France's African Mandates formerly German Colonies
2. Explorers of 1936 Scaled Mountains, Roved Seas, and Penetrated Jungles
3. Larger Size Claimed for Wrangel Island
4. Government and Territorial Changes of 1936
5. Pennsylvania Avenue, The Inaugural Path of Presidents

Photograph by Bradford Washburn

WINGS TOOK HIM WHERE FEET CANNOT FOLLOW

Bradford Washburn, leader of the National Geographic Society's Mt. McKinley Expedition, flew over and photographed the summit of North America's highest peak, and mapped for the first time a vast area in the neighborhood during 1936. The picture shows him prepared for some of his earlier exploratory flights in the Yukon (see Bulletin No. 2).

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

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France's African Mandates Formerly German Colonies

WHEN the symbolic eagles of the German Empire had their wings clipped in 1919, Germany's African colonies went to feather the nests of France, Great Britain and Belgium.

German Southwest Africa was mandated to the Union of South Africa. German East Africa found itself British Tanganyika Territory and Belgian Ruanda-Urundi. Togoland and Cameroun were both divided between England and France, and now France may bury the hatchet, it is suggested in news reports from Europe, by returning the two African areas in which she has a share. France controls most of both territories, with two-thirds of Togoland and five-sixths of Cameroun, leaving Great Britain the smaller fraction in both cases.

Togoland About the Size of Ireland

Togoland is a keystone-shaped area wedged into the international patchwork along the Gulf of Guinea's coast. With only 32 miles of lagoon-studded and mangrove-swamp coastline, its width trebles as the country rises inland through a lush tangle of rain forest into grassy savannas beyond. Although the smallest of Germany's four former African colonies, it is about as large as Ireland.

The Togo people are mainly Ewe negroes, swarming through this unhealthful area in defiance of the tsetse fly and its dread burden of sleeping sickness. Yams, maize, tapioca, ginger, and bananas are their daily bread, and from them they derive sufficient energy for labor even in that debilitating climate. Their cultivation produces quantities of cocoa and cotton for export, to be carried laboriously to the country's single port, Lomé, for shipment. Rubber, copra, and palm oil also embark from Togoland for European factories.

Three little railroads push their fingers into the Togoland pie, and pull out occasional plums of shipments of native products. The interior, however, is difficult to reach, and the high grassy plains where Moslem shepherds tend their cattle and breed small horses are seldom visited. These inland districts are reputed to be rich in iron, but European enterprise has not yet tested this resource.

Pygmies and Elephant Herds Hide Behind Fortunes in Hardwood

But financial value was not the immediate attraction of Togoland for foreign nations. In the international game of tit-tat-toe which European powers played up and down the coasts of Africa during the preceding century, each little colonial strip had the effect of checking expansion of rivals on either side.

Germany's score in this expansion game was particularly high for the year 1884. Southwest Africa, Cameroun, and Togoland all became German protectorates at that time. Togoland, however, is now so crowded between the Gold Coast Colony and French Dahomey as almost to lose its identity.

But Cameroun, six times as large, still preserves its special tropical flavor. Just north of the Equator, its coastline begins at the great elbow bend of west Africa and stretches 220 miles down to Rio Muni. The coastline is merely one corner of a vast triangle that spreads inland toward the Congo and north to the sandy lowlands around Lake Chad. In an area matching Sweden's, Cameroun contains about all the variety of which Central Africa is capable.

The Cameroun Highlands reach some of the loftiest heights of west Africa, with comfortable climate and rich volcanic soil to foster agriculture. Well tended

Photograph by Edwin L. Wisherd

THE 1937 INAUGURAL PARADE INAUGURATES A NEW VISTA

The Federal Triangle of government office buildings between Pennsylvania Avenue (right) and Constitution Avenue (left) has taken shape in time to give a background of grandeur to the parades for which Pennsylvania Avenue is famous. The structures, respectively, house the National Archives, the Department of Justice, the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Department of Labor, the Post Office Department, and the Department of Commerce along the base of the Triangle (see Bulletin No. 5).

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Explorers of 1936 Scaled Mountains, Roved Seas, and Penetrated Jungles

A VAST area of the Antarctic and more than a score of islands were discovered, a torrid desert was crossed for the first time, and many mountain peaks, heretofore unscaled, were conquered—these were some of the outstanding accomplishments of 1936 in the field of exploration according to a bulletin from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic Society.

While Lincoln Ellsworth made his epochal flight of 2,340 miles from the Weddell Sea to the Bay of Whales toward the end of 1935, it was in 1936 that the world learned the details of his findings.

Stars and Stripes in Antarctica Again

He planted the Stars and Stripes on a wedge-shaped section of the Antarctic continent between the 80th and 120th meridians West Longitude, extending from the coast to the South Pole.

During the spring of 1936 the British Grahamland Expedition explored several hundred miles of the Antarctic coast and discovered a high range of mountains in the Antarctic Archipelago southwest of the Grahamland coast. The expedition reported that the range apparently linked Alexander I Land, previously thought to be an island, with the southern extension of Grahamland and possibly with the Antarctic Continent.

The year revealed some of the secrets of the Simpson Desert, a burning dry waste of sand and scrub in central Australia. It was crossed for the first time by E. A. Colson with only a black boy as his companion. The Simpson Desert's parched sands swallowed, without a trace, the ill-fated Leichhardt expedition of 1848.

Ice Wastes Explored as Well as Desert Sands

The British East Greenland Expedition completed nearly a year's study of the Greenland ice cap. One phase of the expedition's work was a survey of a possible air route, via Greenland, between the United States and Europe.

The Oxford University Arctic Expedition ended a fourteen months' exploration of North East Land, north of Spitzbergen. Virtually unknown until the expedition began its work, the area has been completely mapped and important scientific studies were made.

A Soviet aviator, Molokoff, made a two-months' exploratory flight along the tortuous Soviet Arctic coast line, flying some 15,625 miles. His studies were concerned with the possibility of establishing an Arctic air route between Soviet Russia and the United States.

Most of the islands discovered during 1936 will appear on future maps in the chill waters off the northern coast of the U.S.S.R., where scientists are making extensive studies of air currents, ice movements, and radio.

Probably because blind spots on the world map are becoming fewer, many of the outstanding feats of exploration of the year were made by vertical rather than horizontal travel, for several of the world's lofty peaks were conquered by intrepid mountain-climbers and flyers.

While the well-equipped British Everest expedition led by Hugh Ruttledge was turned back in the spring, leaving the world's highest peak still challenging the mountain-climbing fraternity, the highest mountain in British India, Nanda-

plantations produce rubber and cocoa. Experiments have been made on growing cloves, vanilla, ginger, pepper. Jungle vines and orchids hide fortunes in ebony, teakwood, and mahogany. From within the jungle trickle stories of primitive pygmies living in forest clearings, of gorilla and chimpanzee and lion and leopard dangers, of some of the last great herds of elephants roaming through Africa.

With all these distinctive qualities, the country is named for a lowly shrimp which discoverer Fernando Po found in great abundance at the mouth of the 20-mile-wide Rio das Camaroes, or River of Shrimps. Douala on the steaming coast is the leading port, but the seat of government has been moved to Yaoundé higher up where altitude helps conquer the tropical discomforts. Most of Cameroun lies on a plateau 2,000 feet high.

Note: See also "Three-Wheeling Through Africa," *National Geographic Magazine*, January, 1934; "The Mandate of Cameroun," February, 1931; "Through the Deserts and Jungles of Africa by Motor," June, 1926; and "The League of Nations, What It Means, and Why It Must Be," January, 1919.

The Society's new Map of Africa, showing the mandated territories of Cameroun and Togoland, can be obtained from The Society's Washington, D. C., headquarters at 50 cents (paper edition) and 75 cents (linen edition), postpaid.

Bulletin No. 1, January 18, 1937.

Photograph by John W. Vandercook

A ONE-MAN BAND IN CAMEROUN IS ALSO A "WIRELESS" OPERATOR

A drum with bells on and a curved drumstick can serve more than one purpose at Douala, chief port of Cameroun. In addition to being a musical instrument to drive dancers to frenzy, it is also a telegraph instrument, tapping out code signals which vibrate over African distances and are picked up and relayed by other drums.

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Larger Size Claimed for Wrangel Island

WRANGEL ISLAND, known for more than a century, is just getting "sized up" properly. A Soviet administrator, after spending a year there, asserts that the island is three times as large as previously reported. Formerly it has been estimated to have an area as small as 2,000 square miles.

Lying in the Arctic Ocean about 100 miles off the coast of northeastern Siberia, Wrangel Island is usually surrounded by glistening white and green sea ice, presenting at times an impassable barrier. Natives' stories of land in that region were investigated by Wrangel as early as 1824, but the first accredited landing was not achieved until 1881.

To reach the island was almost an impossibility until a few years ago (see map, next page). Now its few visitors can push northward in summer across Long Strait in an ice-breaker.

A Region of Ship Disasters

In January, 1914, the Stefansson Expedition ship, *Karluk,* was crushed like an eggshell by the opening and closing of the ice, and sank about sixty-five miles from Wrangel Island. The survivors lived on the island until rescued in September. In 1933 the Soviet ship *Cheliuskin* set out with supplies and a group of scientists to replace the handful of men and women then living on the island. Ninety miles off Cape Vankarem, Siberia, a wall of ice 30 feet high crashed against the ship, split, and sank it.

The 104 passengers stranded on the ice were all rescued within two months by airplanes from the Siberian mainland.

Wrangel Island is about 60 miles long and 17 wide. Approached in winter, it would appear as a bleak white ice floe. But if one were snug in furs and speeding behind a lively dog team, he might find an interesting drama unfolded on the snow-covered island. Shapes like snow drifts would turn out to be polar bears. Snowy owls would fly silently. And one might see tiny white lemmings, tunneling in the snow, pounced on by Arctic foxes with fluffy white fur.

Just why any nation should want Wrangel Island may not be apparent at a glance. Nevertheless the United States, Great Britain, and Russia have laid claim to it at various times.

Coveted as an Air Base

Should trans-polar air routes ever become commercially important, Wrangel Island, because of its position and its natural plateau, might be a strategic air base for stop-over on flights connecting northern America with northern Asia and northern Europe.

In 1921 Stefansson, believing the island would be a valuable air link between Great Britain and the Far East, sent four men and an Eskimo seamstress to hold it for Great Britain. After three men disappeared, and the fourth died, the woman was left alone on the island to be terrified by its polar bears. By trapping foxes and shooting seals and birds, she managed to survive until rescued in 1924. Her rescuers left thirteen Eskimos and an American on the island. A Soviet expedition removed these and in 1926 replaced them with a colony of six Russians and about fifty Chukchi settlers.

Devi, soaring 25,645 feet, was erased from Asia's list of unscaled peaks. A British-American expedition under the leadership of Professor Graham Brown reached the summit of Nanda-Devi on September 12.

Bradford Washburn, leading a National Geographic Society expedition, made the first aerial survey of Mt. McKinley, in Alaska.

An Italian explorer, Father Agostini, discovered a new chain of mountains in southern Patagonia between Viedma Lake and Eyre Fiord and named them Marconi Mountains. No one has scaled these heights, but a group of alpinists is planning to attack them in 1937.

Mount Waddington, a 13,260-foot peak in the Canadian Rockies, which has turned back sixteen expeditions, was scaled in July by two American climbers, F. H. Wiessner and W. P. House.

The U. S. Geological Survey completed a survey of the Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming, and reported 100 new and nameless lakes.

Some American explorers have plied their professions at home this year, with a determination to learn more about pre-Columbian America. In Nebraska, an expedition from the State University unearthed what the leader of the expedition described as "the largest prehistoric community that ever existed in North America." Troyville, Louisiana, explorers found, is built on an ancient Indian settlement. Mention of the settlement was first made in records of the explorations of Hernando de Soto, who discovered evidence of the city in 1542.

Explorations in Colombia revealed a lost city deep in the jungles. It is believed the city was the home of the Tayrona Indians, whose ancient culture was surpassed only by the Mayas, Incas, and Toltec-Aztec tribes.

The most complete exploration ever made of the Oriente, the wild, eastern half of Ecuador, was recently completed by an expedition headed by Captain E. Erskine Lock. The expedition traveled 2,360 miles and collected important scientific data relating to the forests, its animal and bird life, and its people.

Bulletin No. 2, January 18, 1937.

© *Ellsworth Antarctic Expedition*

A NOSE BAG MAKES THE PLANE HOT ENOUGH TO FLY

To escape South Polar zeros, Lincoln Ellsworth dips the nose of the *Polar Star* into a canvas bag containing a fire pot, for 45 minutes of help in warming up the motor. Geographers last year hailed his Antarctic discovery as the last known parcel of land of considerable size to be traversed and claimed. He reported two new mountain ranges for Antarctica's map—Eternity Range rising 12,000 feet above sea level, and Sentinel Range with a central peak 13,000 feet high.

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Government and Territorial Changes of 1936

SWIFT changes on the British throne, civil war in Spain, proclamation of a new Italian empire, and year-long turmoil in the Far East occupied the center of the stage among governmental and territorial changes during 1936.

Holding most direct interest for Americans was the speedy succession of events which resulted in three different kings upon the throne of Great Britain within a twelvemonth. King George V, ruler for 25 years, died on January 20. The same day Edward, Prince of Wales, began his reign as Edward VIII. On December 10, Edward abdicated and his younger brother, the Duke of York, ascended the throne as George VI.

Spain Torn by Civil War

In Spain, long torn by political turmoil, events in 1936 came to a tragic crisis. After the "Popular Front" won the election of February 16, disorder broke out, and on July 18, opposition flared openly with a revolt in Morocco. Spreading quickly to the mainland, the fighting between government forces and rebels soon involved all Spain.

As the year drew to a close, the opposing factions held approximately equal portions of the country, the government had moved from besieged Madrid to Valencia, and the world was wondering whether the conflagration would ignite a general European war.

In nearby Rome, a new Italian empire was proclaimed, May 9. Italy absorbed the ancient Ethiopian domain of Haile Selassie, now a wandering "emperor without an empire." Previously on March 23, Mussolini had made a change in Italy's home government, replacing the old Chamber of Deputies by a National Assembly of Corporations. At the same time many key industries of Italy were nationalized.

Germany Reoccupies Rhineland

Meanwhile Germany continued to throw off restrictions imposed by the post-War Versailles treaty. On March 7, German troops occupied the Rhineland for the first time since World War days. Their march occurred at the same time as Chancellor Hitler's notification to the powers concerned that Germany no longer considered herself bound by the Locarno pact of 1925, which guaranteed the peace of western Europe and provided for arbitration of disputes.

Later, on November 14, Germany gave notice that she no longer would tolerate control of her waterways by foreign nations, another restriction dating from her defeat in the World War. The Rhine, Elbe, Oder, and other rivers returned to full German sovereignty.

In the Far East, tension was unrelaxed in the relations of Japan, China, and Soviet Russia. The kidnaping of General Chiang Kai-shek by forces of General Chang Hsueh-liang in Shensi Province and his later release climaxed a year of agitation for armed action against Japan.

Irregular Mongol and Manchukuoan forces advanced into China's northern province of Suiyuan, meeting with strong resistance from Chinese forces. The Chinese Government refused to accede to Japanese demands which included putting a stop to anti-Japanese agitation, co-operation against Communism, and brigading of Japanese troops with Chinese forces. In southern China a revolt in Kwangsi and Kwangtung Provinces came to an end after three months of threatened civil war.

Revolt of Tokyo Garrison

Japan had her own brief revolt on February 26, when a portion of the Tokyo garrison, led by young officers, assassinated several officials and missed killing the premier himself only by a mistake in identity. Surrounded by loyal troops, the revolting forces surrendered and a new cabinet was formed with Koki Hirota as premier.

The Dardanelles, historic bottleneck between the Mediterranean and Black Seas, reverted to its pre-War status July 18, when Turkey remilitarized the famous strait.

On opposite sides of the Suez Canal, Great Britain balanced trouble in Palestine with increased stability and friendship in Egypt. The Arab strikes, arising from conflict of Arab and Jewish interests, led to six months of terrorism and bloodshed in the Holy Land.

Egypt meanwhile entered upon a new era of friendship with Britain. A treaty granted Egypt full independence, at the same time making her the ally of Great Britain and providing for the continuance of a large garrison of British troops near the Suez Canal. King Fuad of Egypt, ruler since 1917, died April 28, and was succeeded by his son, Faruk.

UMI

According to one Arctic explorer, Wrangel Island is one of the most promising spots in the polar region for self-support. Although it lacks trees, driftwood washes up on its beaches, providing fuel and building material. Its minimum winter temperature is 20 to 40 degrees warmer than that endured by many farmers near Yakutsk, Siberia.

Wild Life Abundant on Island

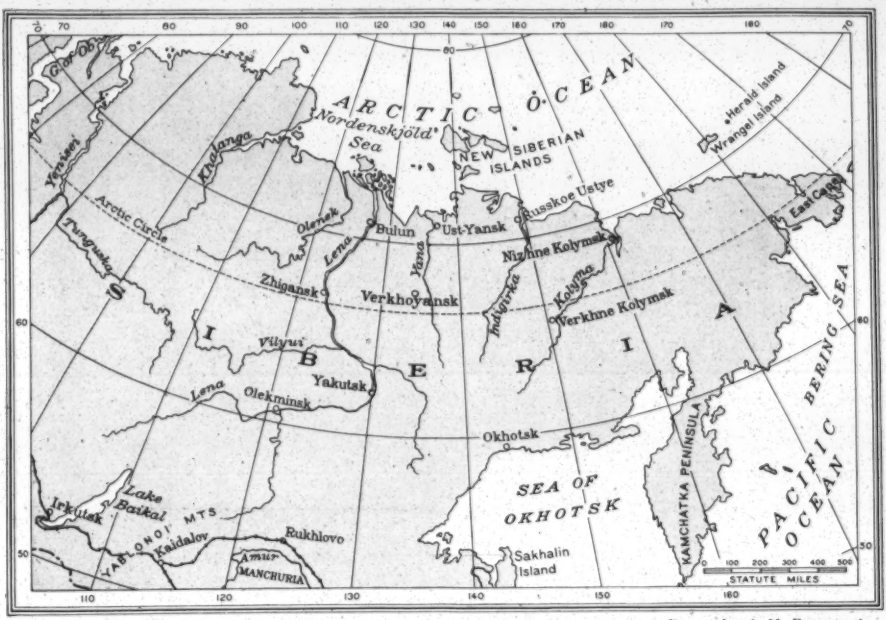
The island's hills are largely bare rock, but their bases and the low lands are covered with lichen, moss, and stunted vegetation that would supply grazing for herds of reindeer.

Wild life is abundant. On sunny summer days the ice offshore is noisy with the snorting of walruses, and the barking of seals basking in the sun. Thousands of niches in cliff-face rookeries are filled with sea birds. Sea gulls, ducks, and cormorants congregate on white sand and pebble spits, while flocks of geese fly overhead.

Note: Additional references to Wrangel Island may be found in the following: "With an Exile in Arctic Siberia," *National Geographic Magazine*, December, 1924; "The Arctic As an Air Route of the Future," August, 1922; and "The National Geographic Society's Notable Year," April, 1920.

Wrangel Island appears on The Society's map of the Arctic Regions which is available at 50 cents (paper), and 75 cents (linen) postpaid.

Bulletin No. 3, January 18, 1937.



Drawn by A. H. Bumstead

THE POSTAGE-STAMP POSITION OF WRANGEL ISLAND ABOVE SIBERIA IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN

The map of Siberia reveals Wrangel Island's Arctic isolation at what is nearly the most northeastern point. Yakutsk, however, just left of the center of the map, has experienced colder weather than is usual on Wrangel. The latter's isolated position, formerly making it almost completely inaccessible, may become an asset if Arctic air lines are established, giving it value as an air base.

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Pennsylvania Avenue, The Inaugural Path of Presidents

THE Inaugural parade scheduled for January 20 will focus news cameras, radio comment, and sightseeing tours on the District of Columbia. Millions within the United States and beyond its borders will watch, in person or in imagination, the loudly cheered progress of this official pageant of democracy along Pennsylvania Avenue between the Capitol and the White House.

For a century and a quarter "The Avenue" has enjoyed Inaugural importance, and each recurrence of the occasion has made it America's Main Street de luxe for at least a day. Even Little Old Broadway must acknowledge the superiority in some respects of Big Old Pennsylvania Avenue.

Actually The Avenue stretches diagonally across Washington all the way from Rock Creek to the Anacostia River, for nearly five miles. But its most famous span is the arrowlike stretch from the Capitol pointing to the White House and the slightly out-of-joint three blocks for which it proudly passes the United States Treasury, the White House, and the State Department.

Once a Morass Covered with Alder Bushes

This section is in every sense the "main stem" from which Washington has branched out since the momentous days in 1800 when the seat of government was moved to a half-built town on the marshy banks of the Potomac. Government, shopping, hotel-keeping, amusements, sightseeing tours, souvenir hunting, local transportation, and local tradition—all started with headquarters on the brief fifteen blocks of The Avenue's Capitol-to-White House stretch.

One of the first bridges in much-bridged Washington flung a little stone arch across Tiber Creek for the convenience of Pennsylvania Avenue. The "Great National Broadway of the Metropolis—the "metropolis" numbering fewer inhabitants than Lima, Ohio, has now—was for years illustrious as the only street in Washington illuminated at night.

The Avenue was the scene also of the young nation's first city-beautiful campaign. The street, still "a deep morass covered with alder bushes," was laid out in three parallel boulevards marked off by lines of Lombardy poplars, and a fine threatened any who might use those trees as hitching posts or quick lunches for horses.

Bareheaded President Jackson Paraded Down on Foot

Pennsylvania Avenue was hardly an imposing scene for its first Inaugural parade, that of Thomas Jefferson's second term. Jefferson rode down on horseback attended by a secretary and a groom, and returned with a triumphant crowd to martial music. But it is reported that some paraders had difficulty in crossing Tiber Creek on logs and stepping stones. Madison was inaugurated with a "brilliant" display of nine little companies of District volunteers.

President Monroe moved the Inaugural Address out of doors for his first induction, but was chased indoors by bad weather for the second. He also contributed the dignity of a four-horse presidential carriage to the Inaugural parade.

President Jackson entered his first term by the usual Pennsylvania Avenue route, strolling down bareheaded on the north side of the street followed by assorted veterans of the Revolution and of his beloved battle of New Orleans. Carriages filled the street, and crowds blocked his modest entrance to the Capitol so effectively that he had to climb a wall and slip in by the back door.

UMI

In Soviet Russia the Eighth Congress of Soviets on November 8 adopted a new constitution which puts the Congress out of existence and replaces it with a body consisting of two chambers and resembling, at least in form, the Congress of the United States.

England, with a rapid succession of kings at home, altered also the governments of some outlying fringes of her domains. The island of Malta, important British naval base in the Mediterranean, exchanged self-government for the status of a crown colony. Aden, guarding the southern end of the Red Sea, by an order to take effect in 1937, also will become a crown colony instead of being ruled as part of British India. In India itself the new provinces of Sind and Orissa came into existence, at present under British governors but scheduled for autonomy when the new constitution for India goes into effect.

Cuban President Removed From Office

Cuba elected a new president, Dr. Miguel Mariano Gomez y Arias, early in 1936, but on December 24 he was removed from office by impeachment, because of his opposition to a sugar tax to support army-operated schools throughout the island.

Estonia, across the Baltic Sea from Sweden, voted in a plebiscite to return to democratic government and end the dictatorial regime in power since September 3, 1935. In Latvia, its southern neighbor, however, Karlis Ulmanis, prime minister and virtual dictator, assumed also the office of president. Ulmanis once was a student at the University of Nebraska.

Greece was placed under a virtual dictatorship enforced by the army when Premier John Metaxas declared martial law and dissolved the Chamber of Deputies on August 4, crushing a 24-hour general strike.

Bulletin No. 4, January 18, 1937.

Photograph by Postkarten-Industrie A. C.

THIS VIENNA SCENE HAS SEEN ANOTHER GOVERNMENT CHANGE

The House of Parliament on the left, with the Pallas Athena Fountain in front, has outlasted many Austrian governments. The latest occurred on October 9, 1936, when Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg became personal dictator after he had dissolved the Heimwehr and other Fascist organizations.

Van Buren rode in his Inaugural parade in a phaeton built of wood from the frigate *Constitution*. President Harrison had the distinction of being welcomed by a non-local unit in the parade—the National Greys from Philadelphia.

Lincoln's first parade was memorable for its military character. Soldiers were massed so closely beside the Presidential carriage that he was almost invisible. Companies of soldiers mounted guard on housetops on both sides of The Avenue, and the windows of the Capitol were seen to be "bristling with guns."

Inaugurations have not supplied the only colorful parades down this historic stretch. Funeral processions of Presidents Taylor, Lincoln, and Garfield have moved over the same street between buildings draped with crape instead of bunting and flags. The famous final review of the Grand Army of the Republic filled The Avenue with marching files of 250,000 veterans immediately after the Civil War, and a memorable reunion in 1936 showed a scant handful of survivors.

Omnibuses have given way to streamlined trolleys, railroad tracks have been torn up, marshes have been filled in and crowded with shops. Boarding houses of early Senators were changed by time into Chinese laundries. Little shops grew dingier as Pennsylvania Avenue grew older. The current building program has done away with all such eyesores on the south side and substituted the classic facades of the Federal Triangle (see illustration, page 2).

Note: Pictures of Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington's boulevard of parades, appear in the following: "Wonders of the New Washington," *National Geographic Magazine*, April, 1935; "Washington Through the Years," November, 1931; "Seeing America from the *Shenandoah*," January, 1925; and "The Capitol, Wonder Building of the World," also "The Source of Washington's Charm," June, 1923.

Bulletin No. 5, January 18, 1937.

Photograph by Willard R. Culver

THE INAUGURAL SIGHTSEER'S UNOBSTRUCTED VIEW

Crowds of spectators for the inauguration have increased since an estimated 2,100 people saw Monroe take his oath. In recent years both sides of Pennsylvania Avenue have been so tightly packed with observers that the only unobstructed view is often up. This particular upward glance reveals some of the decorative detail on the new Department of Labor Building, a recently completed unit of the Federal Triangle.

UMI